Che Weekln Renister.

POINT PLEASANT, VA.,

THURSDAY : : : : MARCH 13, 1862.

Tag following paragraph is from the Richmond Dispatch of the 28th of February, and appears in that paper as a corsespondence from Lewisburg, under date of the 26th of that month:

General Henry Heth and staff arrived at this place a few days ago. He takes has been greatly strengthened in us by command of the forces of Kanawha .- the prompt and generous manner in He was erceted with great applause by the troops, many of whom were in his old command, and all knew him by raputation. Great confidence is felt in this young and talented officer, and no one could have been sent who gives so uni-

So then, we are informed that Gen. Heth, (Heath) "the young and talented officer" in whom such "great confidence is felt," has been appointed to "take command of the forces of the Kanawha," and, therefore, the loyal people of this once peaceful and prosperous valley, may as well set their houses in order, preparatory to being "cleaned out" or annihilated, by the hosts of secession, when they come sweeping down from the mountains like a mighty avalanche, under the lead of the "young and talen 'ted" Heth.

One would suppose that the whiskey besotted leaders of the rebellian, were the last creatures on God's earth to learn wisdom by experience, or that they are trying to see just how extremely ridiculous they can make themselves appear in the eyes of the world. They had some excuse for dragging poor Tennesnee with them to the devilif they could, for her authorities, though contrary to the will of many of her people, we admit, did go through with the disgraceful farce of passing an ordinance of Secession from the Union, and a transfer o the State to the Southern Confederacy; but even after having thus obtained a shadow of right to the State, the Confederate arms were 'unable to sustain their claim to'the territory thus acquited, and have recently been almost wi ped out from the soil of that State. Here in Virginia, although an ordinance of Scession was passed, (by fraud or otherwise) the people of the Western portion of the State, who have long since regar ded themselves as the very opposite of the Eastern portion of the State, in interest, patriotism and almost everything else, told the East, emphatically, and distinctly, that if the ordinance separating the State from the Union was forceed upon them by a majerity which had been trampling upon our rights ever since Virginia has been a State, that then they would throw off the yoke which had so long been upon their weeks and set up for themselves. And yet, these chivalrous blatherskites who have accomplished nothing they have undertaken, and have not even been able to hold the territory that has been conceded as a part of their own if they should ever acquire any, have the coolness, the unblushing effrontery, to give out to the world that they will not yield en inch of the soil belonging to the South, and that Virginia shall remain as she was-undivided from the Atlantic to the Ohio River. We hope Jenkins

and his brother traitors, who have re-

cently been playing at Congress in

Richmond, will feel themselves gently

admonished to change or modify their

programme in that respect, and if noth-

ing else will do them but to invade the

North, that they will endeavor to find a

nearer and more direct route than by

way of the Gulf States, which direction

they now seem to be traveling to get

there. And it is just about as reasona-

ble to suppose that they will attempt

machin armanigo in this speed of Pines

Virginia after retreating from it once in-

gloriously and like a whipped our with

his tail between his legs, as it is to sup-

pose that they will ever cross the line

dividing the free States from the Slave,

except it be as prisoners of war, or as

calprits doomed to the halter, for outra-

ging the laws of the country. We are

well-convinced that nothing would be

more gratifying to these miserable crea-

tures than to know that our firesides are

as tiesolate as their own, and that we are

sharing with them the ruin they have la-

bored so hard to bring about, but we

have no fears, after so disgraceful a fail-

ure as they made last Summer, that

they will have the fool-hardiness to gra-

tempt it again. If, however, "the

young and talented officer," Gen. Heth

(or Heath) in whom such "great confi-

dence is felt" should think proper to at-

now qu'et Valley of the Kanawha, we venture them that they will, as they deserve, be "welcomed with bloody hands to hospitable graves."

ing on our part should be laft undone to ensure its success. This determination has been greatly strengthened in us by which the people have come up to our support, and for the time we have been in operation, our list of subscribers numwe desire to impress upon those interested in the establishment of this paper, the fact that their further aid and active co-operation, is indispensable in order to make it a "fixed fact." While all admit the necessity and importance of having a paper, particularly at this time, to advocate their local and sectional interest, there are yet a few who are disposed to speak discouragingly of our undertaking, and argue the impossibility of its success, at this juncture, because there has been such a mortality among the commencement of the rebellionan argument which, it seems to us 'is of but little force, when we consider that the back bone of the rebellion is already broken and that, therefore, business of all kinds must soon find its accustomed

There are at present but eleven papers in West Virginia, including the Register. The same territory before the rebellion, sustained probably double as many, and there is no good reason why these eleven should not be supported in such a manner now as will enable their respective proprietors to publish papers that will be a credit to the new State, and their patrons, and favorably the intelligence, enterprise and morals the proper concentration and direction of a community, by the appearance of

its local newspaper. We carnestly beg our Union friends in this and the adjacent counties to interest themselves in our behalf; and we trust where it can be done without too much inconvenience, or personal sacrifice, that the different neighborhoots will be thoroughly canvassed and that the names of all subscribers so obtained. accompanied by the subscription money, will be promptly ferwarded. The price of the paper is really so low that those who may desire to keep posted as to the current events of the day, cannot find any objection to the terms, but at the same time it must be rembered that a much larger circulation will be required in order that we may sustain ourselves. With these remarks we leave this matter in the hands of the people. and may not ugain refer to it. We again renew our promise to perform our part -will the people perform theirs?

The rebels are believed to be increas. ing their numbers on the Potomac. Intercepted letters from Carolina and Georgia say large numbers, but illy armed, are coming up to re-enforce the Manassas army. Latterly the rebels have reatly strengthened their forces on the

The news from the Southern coast is important and cheering. Com. Dupont jority vote on the First Thursday of has now brought the entire coast of Georgia under Governmert control. The stars and stripes are floating over Brunswick, Ga., Fernandina, Fla., and Fort

THE President has issued a war order dividing the Army of the Potomac into five corps d'armee, with Banks ing of what the chivalry would de to Sumner, McDowell, Heintzelman and Keys commanders. These Generals are to hold a council of war. Air. Lincoln ward subduing the Southern patriots. appears to be taking matters fully into

Several years ago Col Benton warned the country to beware of Jeff. Davis in the following language: "He is a martiret, puffed up with West Point science, dogmatical and pragmatical, within his circle; but that circle is a harrow one, and he moves uncontrolled within it. He is an avowed Secession-

Memorials are being extensively signed by soldiers asking that some measures be adopted by which they cam produce the patent ruled stamped envelopes at the same rate charged at the postoffices. They say that privileged venders in the camps take advantage of their partiality for the patent ruled stamped envelopes, and demand extertionate tampt to lead his ragemuffine into the prices.

The Situation in the Southwest. Those of the communities along the

who have been deluded into sympathy with socession, are rapidly coming back to WE feel a delicacy in alluding to a their senses. They are just beginning to matter that relates to our individual infixed fact, and to believe the power of terest, but, situated as we are, it becomes the government at Washington will be necessary, however unpleasant. We established throughout every part of the have, as before stated, engaged in this Union. They have quite recently comenterprise, fully determined that noth aspect of the war as promising that we shall be victorious.' In Mason, Jackson, Putnam, Wayne, Cabell, and other counties of that reg on the lesser lights who though they have been regarded as leaders among the masses, have themselves adopted the neutral policy of Judge Summers and his ilk, are coming in to the county seats and taking the oaths of ber as many as we could hope for. But allegiance to the Wheeling government we desire to impress upon those interes- as well as to the United States.

The people throughout all that region. from a visit to which we have just returned, though fully confident of the suca restoration of peace for a long time to come. And the many true and loyal men. who have felt and in some sections still feel the rayaging effects of the war, will listen to no compromise or terms of res toration to their former status as citizens and property holders of these who have aided and abetted or actively engaged in the rebellion, except among the masses in case of error from ignorance and a blind confidence in the leaders to newspapers in Western Virginia, since whom those who have remained true as well as the misguided, had been previuoaly accustomed to look with confidence and respect.

But a brief time will elapse before the machinery of the restored government will be in successful and energetic operation in all that region; and the people generally are already evincing the dis-position, so necessary to their common weal, to see to it themselves that their Country and State affairs shall be administered by men of fitness and faithfulness, rather than in obedience to the regulations and restrictions of party vessalage. The individual manhood and the rights of independent suffrage will be asserted and maintained by the voters of that region as they never have been before.

The destruction of their mail facilities. and the absence of any adequate means of inter-communication or the healthful moress outsiders, who are apt to judge aids of the press, have seriously retarded of the popular current; and the lack of these advantages being fully recognized, they are eagerly sought by all, among whom are many who have never herein fore estimated them at their true value The New Constitution of West Virginia. has reached but very few of the people. and a large majority of them are almost as ignorant of the doings of the recen-Constitutional Convention and the Logislature as though they were residents of a distant State. Movements are, however, now on teot for circulating the documents and such comments thereupon as well as other means of relative in-telligence as will fully enlighten the masses and show to the would be leaders with what bases of information the people will soon be prepared to adjudge

The deplorable condition of the roads. worse than ever before, and the scarcity of boats on the rivers, quite as much as the so long distracted condition of the country, prevent the circulation of of the Constitution and suitable preparations for the vote upon it.

There are various objects to the new constitution, and considerable dissatisfaction with sundry acts of the recent legislature, among the certain classes; but n some cases the opposition arises to ignorance of the entire context and in alry, has been appointed Chief of Cavalothers from a spirit of antagonism to anything new, however generally advantageous, unless individually so. Much of this opposition will be quieted by sober consideration and careful observation and inquiry, so far as our sojourn and interthat the Constitution will receive a ma-April, though not near so large as it would have had if the election had been posiponed for a month longer.

The recent successe, of the Union troops seem to have had a happy quiet ing effect upon the active belligerent movements of the secesh sympathisers of that region and, at the same time, to have changed their vain glorious boastmost bitter anathemas against all who have aided or countenanced what the miserable Federal hordes have done to

We heard there of sundry military movements which are in preparation-

Tire Cockpit batteries have been captured by our florills. The stars and stripes float ever it. Four rebel regiments, and it is believed, their guns with gunners were driven off.

Cockpit Battery was the worst on the river. It has fired (welve thousand shots of the Lincolin Cavalry, was killed .at vessels and the camps of Gen. Hooker's division opposite.

Hooker has recently tried the Whitworth gans. They are said to carry seven miles, with excellent effect.

It seems that Lient. Colonel Myers, who was ambushed last week, allowed the rebels to pass unmolested, his force hidden behind fences, but they afterwards were less lepient to him.

How Floyd, the Cun-Thief was Forced to Resign. Mr. Thurlow Weed writes a letter to

the London Ster, of February 13th, in which he gives the following account of the manuer in which John B. Floyd was brought to resign his place as Secretary of War, under Mr. Buchsnan, which he had used to further the ends of treason:

In Febuary, Major Anderson, com-manding at Fort Moultrie, Charleston harbor, finding his position endangered, possed his garrison, by a prompt and brilliant movement, over to the strong ortress of Sumier; whereupon Mr. Floyd, upon the President to say that Major Anderson had violated express orders, and thereby seriously compremised him (Floyd.) and that unless the Major was immediately remanded to Fort Moultrie he should resign the War Office.

The Cabinet was assembled directly, Mr Buchanan, emplaining the embarrassment of the Secretary of War, remarked that the act of Major Anderson would occasion exasperation in the South. He had told Mr. Floyd that, as the Government was strong, forhesrance toward. erring brethern might win them back to their allegiance,' and that that officer might be ordered back. After an ominous silence the President inquired how the suggestion struck his Cabinet?

Mr. Stanton, just now called to the War Office, but then Attorney-General, answered: "That course, Mr. President, ought certainly to be regarded as most liberal toward erring brethern; but while one member of your cabinet has fraudulent acceptance for millions of dollars affoat, and while the confidential clerk of another himself in Carolina teaching rebellion has just stolen \$900,000 from the Indian Trust Fund, the experiment of ordering Major Anderson back to Ft Moul rie would be dangerous. But if you intend to try it, before it is done I beg that you will secept my resignation.
'And mine,' added the Secretary of

State, Mr. Black.
'And mine, also,' said the Postmaster-General, Mr. Rolt. 'And mine, too,' followed the Secretary

of the Treasury, Gen. Dix.
This, of course opened the bleared eyes

of the President, and the meeting resulted in the acceptance of Mr. Floyd's re

Island No. 10.

This asland is situated in the corner of that bend of the Mississippi river which touches the border of Tennessee, a few miles further up the river than New Madrid, although nearly southwest of that point. It is located about two hunded and forty miles from St. Louis, and nine hundred and fifty miles from New Orleans . The elevation of the river at this point is about two hundred feet above the level of the delta, or its mouth. The average depth of this water at this point is from ninety to one hundred and twenty feet, and the breadth of the stream, from mainland to mainland, about nine hundred yards. The current runs by the island at a moderately fast rate, and with the power of the three rivers Mississippi, Missouri and Ohio-combined. The island is near the southern, or what might, be termed the eastern, bank of the river, but that, at this point, the stream varies from its southern course, and turns abruptly to the northwest, leaving this island in the southern angle of the bend. It is about forty-five miles, by the course of the river, south of Columbus, and about twenty-six miles from Hickman. It is near Opienville.

Col. Brodhead: of the Michigan Cavry for this division.

During a visit to the residence of Col. Lewis Washington, near Hallston, your correspondent was informed that, subsequent to the departure of the proprietor in August lest, the rebels paid a visit to course permited, rendered us confident the establishment, and appropriated a large collection of the portraits of General Washington and his family, being prob-bly the only collection of the kind extent. It is to be regretted that previous to the order of General Banks, some wanton depredations were committed on private property in the vicinity, but it is probable that the perpetrators will be detected and severely punished.

> TREASORY .-- The first fifty millions of the new Treasury notes are to be used to pay the Quartermaster General's debts. With the next issued, Western and Southern troops are to be paid.

The House Military Committee are conbut deem it improper to premise them.

[Wheeling Press.]

Silering a propostion for a National Cometary of three hundred acres, to be apportioned among the States.

> THERE was a fight at Langster's Statien Monday, between Kearney's brigade and an equal number of rebal regiments. The latter driven back, several being killed on each side. Lieut. Weedon, Thirteen rebels were captured.

> The supply of Petroleum oil in Pennsylvania is believed to be inexhaustible. The weekly product is now 75,000 barrels, and there is no well where twenty might not be sunk. The present wells might be made to yield 200,000 barrels

Teke the Weekly Register.

THE SOUTHERN COAST.

The whole Georgia Coast under Govern-ment Control.

Baltimore, March 10 .- The Gunboat Alabams, from Fernandina, Florida, has arrived, bringing Captain Davis, bearer of dispatches from Com. Dupont, announcing the capture of Fernandina by the fleet under his command.

The fleet left Port Royal March 6th. The first place approached was Brunswiek, Georgia, the enemy flying at the the approach of the gunboats. We took possession, and left a gunboat in cretary of War, much excited, called charge. This gives the government the control of the whole coast of Georgia, from South Carolina to Florida.

Tho fleet next went thirty miles south to Cumberland Sound, the entrance to Fernandins harbor. When in sight of Fort Clinch, the enemy were discovered flying, after firing but a few shots.

We immediately took possession of the Forts. A train of cars was observed leaving Fernandina, the track of which runs three miles along shore. A gunboat threw shells at the train, causing some passengers to jump off. Among them was said to be ex-Senator Yules of Florida.

Twelve large guns fell into our hands, including, one 129 pounder rifled cancon, also a considerable amount of am-

We also captured the rebel steamer Darlington, londed with wagons and amunition. Gen. Wright's forces were landed and garrisoned the Fort and earth works; also taking possession of the city. Most of the inhabitants had fled. This has been one of the most useful ports to the rebels The object of the expedi tlon was accomplished by March 4.

Highly Important from the Potomac. LEESBURG, Va., March 8,-Col. Geary has taken Leesburg and driven General Hill, with his whole command, from the town and surrounding forts. The stars and stripes now wave over all the hills. The rebels fell back toward Middleburg. Last night Colonel Geary left Lovetts ville with his command, and marched through Wheatland and Waterford, taking prisoners at both places, and putting the scattered forces of the enemy to flight. Shortly after sunrise this morning. he took posession of Fort Johnson, which was rechristened by the officers Fort Geary. He then entered the town with flags flying and bayonets fixed. The rebel troops' who had considered this as one of their greatest strongholds, could be discovered through a strong glass

in full retreat.

The sommand took many prisoners and a quantity of army stores, and are in possession of the bank, postoffice and

public building. Forts Bennregard and Evans are also taken. This brilliant achievement, accomplished by a well-timed blow and skillful maneuver, is of vast importance. The command is well and in good spirits. A detachment of the First Michigan cavalry did much service under the direction of Col. Geary in this movement.

The Erricsson Battery, Monitor a Complete Success.

Fortress Monroe, March S .- The Monitor arrived at ten lest night, and imme distely went to the protection of the Minnesota, aground below Newport News.

At seven to-day, the Merrimac, Yorktown, Jamestown, and several tugs, went toward the Minnessota and opened fire,

The Monitor met them and opened fire, when the enemy's vessels retired excepting the Merrimac. The two iron clad vessels fought from 8 till moon, part of the time touching each other, when the Mercimac retreated.

The Monitor was commanded by Lieut. Worden, and was handled with great skill. The Minnesota was somewhat injured, but kept up a continious fire. The Monitor is uninjured, and ready for another attack.

The Merrimac was driven off in a sinking condition, towed by the Jamestown. Yorktown, and other bosts, toward Norfelk, probably to get her in

the dry dock. A dispatch was also received by the Secretary Navy from Assistant Secretary Fox, saying in addition to the above that the Merrimac retreated, but it is impossible to say whether injured or not.

War Order from the President.

Washington, March 9 .- The President has issued a war order No. 2, in which be orders that the army of the backs. They did on Summing the Potomac be divided into an army corps troops took possession this morning, and to be commanded by the commanders of corps selected according to their senioriin rank, as follows:

The first corps d'armee, consisting of Major General Sumner; the second cerps is not given in the dispatch; the third corps, consisting of three divisions, to be commanded by Brigadier-General Heintzleman; the fourth corps, consisting of three divisions, to be commanded by Brigadier-General Keys; the fifth corps, consisting of General Bank's and Shields' (late General Lander's) c.m. mands, to be commanded by Major General Banks.

The Rebel Bleckade on the Potomac reg ments, and the Hampton Legion. broken Up.

Washington, March 9 .- General Heoker reports all the enemy's batteries in front of his lines have been abandosed and the guns spiked, some valuable pieces among them.

and ruises the quasi-blockade.

COM. DUPONT'S OPERATIONS ON TREMENDOUS BATTLE IN AR-

Three Days Hard Fighting!

Utter Route of the Combined Forces of Price, Van Dorn and McCulloch.

OUR LOSS 1,000 MEN !!

THE REBELS' STILL GREATER.

St. Louis, March 10 .- The following is an official, dispatch:

"To. Mej. Gen. McClellan, Washington: "The Army of the Southwest, under General Curtis, after three days' hard fighting, has gained a most glorious victory over the combined forces of Van Dorn, McCulloch, Price and McIntosh. Our loss in killed and wounded is estimated at 1,000, and that of the enemy still larger. Cuns, Mags. provisions, &c., were captured in large quantities .-Our cavalry are in pursuit of the flying

enemy. [Signed] H. W. HALLECK, Major General."

ADDITIONAL DETAILS.

SPRINGFIELD, Mo., March 10 -- A messenger who arrived this morning at 3 o'clock, reports that the batile lasted from Thursday morning till Saturday evening, and that our loss was about 450 killed and wounded. The rebel loss was about 1,000 killed and wounded and 1,000 teken prisoners, among them Col. McRea of an Arkansas Regiment .-The attack was made from the North and West, our army being completely surrounded. Van Dorn, Price, McCull loch and McIntosh, were present with about 25,000 men. McCulloch and McIntosh are reported mortally woun-

The attack from the rear was made by McColloch and met by Sigel, who van-quished him completely; his corps scattered in wild confusion.

We have also captured a large amount of stores teams, connon, small arms and

Sharp Skirmishing Near Nashville. Louisville, March 10 .- Friday night last, a squad of cavalry, under the notorious rebel Colonel John Mergan, who was some time since erroneously reported killed, attacked the Fed ral pickets 15 miles south of Nashville, taking two pris-

oners and six Government warons.
On Saturday a party of Ohio Federal Cavalry attacked the rebels, killing four of Morgan's men, capturing eight, and recovering the six wagons. They are in hot pursuit of Morgan's gang, confident of capturing them.

Movements of the Upper Potomac Ar-

CHARLESTOWN, Va., March 8 .- To day Mr. Carter, a member of Baylor's Cavilry, together with three valuable horses. a carriage and other articles, were captured and turned over to the Division Quartermester. A considerable amount of Confederate scrip was also seized.

Private Whitney, of the Michigan Cay. slry, who was so accidentally wounded on Friday night died to-day.

One Hundred of the Cumberland's

Crew Lost. New York, March 6 .- The Tribune's Fortress Monroe special states that frigate Cumberland had a crew of five randred and that hearly half were lost. A negro who swam ashore reports the

Evacuation of Manassas.

loss about 100.

WASHINGTON, March 11.

The National Itelligencer of this morning asserts in positive terms that we occupy Centreville, and the rebe's have evacuated Manassas.

The Intelligencer adds that this news was confirmed by intelligence received

at headquariers less night.

The whole fortifications of Manassas were abandoned, and everything possi-ble burned. Full particulars will be sent as soon as received.

Manassas has been evecuated by the rebels, and our forces have taken peaceable possession.

Evacuation of Occoquan by the Rebels-Washington, March 11 .- Official information to-day reports that the enemy formely encamped back of and below Occoquan, have retreated, destroying everything they could not carry on their were welcomed by a part of the inhabi-

tants with great joy.

Every boat in the vicinity, and everything that would float, had been dest royfour divisions, to be commanded by ed. The rebels told the villagers they were going to fall back to the Rappahan-

nock. A call from the Governor of Virginia on the militia of the State for one thousand men, was proclaimed on the streets of Occoquan on the 9th inst. by an official,

who immediately departed. Nearly all the able bodied men of the village left with the rebel army. A few refused to go. The rebel force which has thus retreated was composed of three Texas, one Georgia, and one Misssissippi

Com. Vanderbilt gave notice to-day to the Postmaster General that he would carry the Central American and South Pacific mail on his line of steamers, previded he would be protected against par-This virtually opens the Potomao, mail sover his line, for which he receives no payment.